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A
DICTIONARY
OF THE
CHINNOOK JARGON,

IN USE AMONG THE TRIBES OF
OREGON, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, BRITISH COLUMBIA,
AND THE NORTH PACIFIC COAST,

WITH
CRITICAL AND EXPLANATORY NOTES.

BY GRANVILLE STUART.

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P R E F A C E .

THE "Jargon" so much in use all over the North Pacific coast among both whites and Indians, as a verbal medium of communicating with each other, was originally invented by the "Hudson's Bay Company," in order to facilitate the progress of their commerce with Indians, of which there are more than fifty tribes in Oregon and Washington, and as many more in British Columbia; and while there is general similarity of language among them, leading one to suppose that at some remote period they all talked one tongue, yet each tribe has at this time, a dialect of its own, differing in many respects from all the others; and as it was impossible for the traders to learn all the languages, and yet it was necessary to have some medium of conversing with each tribe, the "Chinook Jargon" was gradually formed and introduced among them, and is now universally used by all these tribes in their intercourse with the whites.

The "Jargon" is founded on the language of the "Chinook" Indians, and the bulk of it is composed of words from their dialect, to which is added a great many French words, and a few English ones; there is, besides, a great many "Nez Perce" words, and a few from many of the other tribes.

In writing this "Dictionary," I shall append notes, critical and explanatory, for the purpose of showing how this "Jargon" was formed.

RULES FOR PRONUNCIATION.

GIVE all the letters their alphabet sound, and be careful to emphasize the syllable that has the accent mark (thus ') attached to it.

Compound words determine their signification by the word prefixed to them, as "ty'-ee pus-sis'-sey," or "chief cloth" or "blanket," means superfine cloth; "ty'-ee house" or "chief's house," meaning the house of an important person, &c.

Words express equivocally nouns or verbs, as "ni-kah waw'-waw," "I speak," or "my word."

The letter *f* never occurs in this jargon.

When there is no accent mark, emphasize all the syllables alike.

DICTIONARY
OF THE
CHINNOOK JARGON.

A

ENGLISH.	CHINNOOK JARGON.
Ague.....	Cole'-sick (Note 1).
Alms (to give).....	Mam'-mook klah'-how-iam.
And, or &.....	Pe (Note 2).
Arm.....	Le mah' (Note 3).
Aunt.....	Quaw'-eth.
Axe.....	La hash'.
Alone.....	Co-pet', or, ict.
Always.....	Qua'-na-sum.
Alike.....	Cock'-qua.
Angry.....	Sul'-lux.
Age.....	En'-cot-ta.
Afraid.....	Quash.
Angel.....	Ta-man'-ou-is.
Arrow.....	Stick col-li-ton (Note 4).
American.....	Boston (Note 5).
Across.....	En'-a-ti.
Apron.....	Ki'-en.
All.....	Kon'-a-way.
Ah! (in pain).....	A-nah'.
Awl.....	Shoe ca'-pu-ut.
Amuse (to).....	Mam'-mook he'-he (Note 6).
Arrive.....	Coe.
Autumn.....	Ten-ass' cold ill'-a-he.
As.....	Kock'-wah.
Ask (to).....	Waw'-waw.
Again.....	Waw'-huth, or, worth.
Ascend.....	Clat'-ta-waw soth'-a-le.
Ahead.....	E-lip.
Almost.....	Wake si'-ah.

ENGLISH.

CHINNOOK JARGON.

Apple.....	Pow'-itch.
Answer.....	Waw'-waw.

B

Beard	Cha-pootch'-no.
Back.....	Kimp'-ta.
Brother (older).....	Ca-po.
Brother (younger).....	Ow'-ey.
Brother-in-law.....	Atts-yock'-a-man.
Blanket.....	Pus-sis'-sey.
Blue.....	T'klale, or, clale.
Beads.....	Kaw-moo-suck.
Bad.....	Ma-sach'-a.
By-and-by.....	Al'-ka.
Barter.....	Mah'-cook.
Boy.....	Ten'-nas man.
Brave.....	Skook'-um tum'-tum.
Bone.....	Stone.
Bridle.....	La breed' (Note 7).
Buy (to).....	Mah'-cook.
Boots.....	Stick shoes (Note 8).
By.....	Co'-pa.
Boil.....	Lip'-lip (Note 9).
Basket.....	Opt'-con.
Bag.....	La sack'.
Beaver.....	Een'-na.
Bear.....	Its'-hoots.
Bread.....	Pire sap'-a-lil.
Ball.....	Col-li'-ton.
Brass.....	Pel chick'-a-min.
Button.....	Chil'-chil.
Biscuit.....	La bis'-que.
Berries.....	O'-lil-le.
Board or plank.....	La plush (Note 10).
Bring (to).....	Isk'-kum.
Blackberries.....	Click'-a-mux.
Bad spirit.....	Ma-sach'-a ta-man'-ou-wis.
Before.....	A'-lip.
Behind.....	Kimp'-tam.
Bell.....	Ting'-ting (Note 11).
Beyond.....	Teu'-as si'-ah.
B'ood.....	Pil'-pil.

ENGLISH.	CHINNOOK JARGON.
Blind.....	Ha'-lo se-ah'-host.
Bow (weapon)	Stick-musket.
Box.....	Lock'-a-set.
Be still.....	Cul'-tus mit'-lite.
Breadth.....	Thluck'-ulth.
Barley.....	La' reh.
Broom	Ploom, or, broom (Note 12).
Barrel.....	Tah'-mo-litch.
Beneath	Kek'-wil-la.
Butter.....	Te-toosh' gleece (Note 13).
Broken	Cock'-shet.
Break (to)	Mam'-mook cock'-shet.
Bottle	La bot-tee' (Note 14).
Bowels	Yock'-wat-tin.
Bright.....	Twah.
Belt.....	La chan'-jel.
Burn	Mam'-mook pise.
Body.....	Ith-wool'-ly.
Borrow.....	E-yah'-wool-ly.
Big	Hy'-ass.
Bird.....	Cul'-la cul'-la.
Because	Ats'-wah.
Brook	Ten'-nas chuck.
Both	Kon'-a-moxt.
Bore (to)	Mam'-mook thla'-whop.
Beat (to).....	Cock'-shet.

C

Chief.....	Ty'-ee.
Cat.....	Puss (Note 15).
Come here.....	Chah'-eo yock'-wa.
Canoe.....	Ka-nim'.
Cow.....	Clooche'-man moos'-moos.
Come.....	Chah'-co.
Come (to).....	Chah'-eo.
Carry (to).....	Lo'-lo.
Candle.....	La chan-del' (Note 16).
Color.....	Tsum.
Chair.....	La chaise (Note 17).
Cook (to).....	Mam'-mook muck'-a-muck.
Conceal (to)	Ip'-soot.
Chimney.....	La shum'-a-na (Note 18).

ENGLISH.	CHINNOOK JARGON.	
Coat.....	Capeau (Note 19).	Door ..
Calm.....	Ha'lo wind.	Drive (
Clean.....	Ha'lo ill'a-he.	Deer ..
Cry.....	Cly (Note 20).	Dance ..
Cut (to).....	Thlah'-cope.	Dish ..
Cellar.....	Ket'-wil-la.	Drink ..
Cold.....	Cole (Note 21).	Dive in ..
Cup.....	O'skun.	Down t ..
Curly.....	Hun'-nel-h-keek.	Deceive ..
Carrot.....	La car'-rot (Note 22).	Dark ..
Cabbage.....	Cabbage (Note 23).	Down ..
Crooked.....	See'-py.	Day ...
Clams.....	La-kutch'-ee.	Daybre ..
Capsize.....	Kil'-a-pie.	Drink (t ..
Come on.....	Hy'-ack.	Differen ..
Call (to).....	Waw'-waw.	Dress (a ..
Cap.....	Se-ah'-pult.	Deep ..
Coffee.....	Coffee (Note 24).	Devil ..
Certainly.....	Now'-wit-ka.	Desert (
Cedar.....	La med-seen stick.	Difficult ..
Circle.....	Ka'oo ka'oo.	Dead ..
Chain.....	Chick'-a-min lope.	Dirty ..
Cart.....	Chick'-chick.	Dog ..
Command (to).....	Waw'-waw.	Don't kn ..
Count.....	Mam'-mook con'-cha.	Eye ...
Crow (bird).....	Caw'-caw.	Ear ...
Cloth (woollen).....	Pus'-sis'-sey.	Enemies ..
Cloth (cotton).....	Sil.	Elk....
Copper.....	Pel chick'-a-min.	Early ...
Child.....	Ten'-nas.	Everywh ..
Chilly.....	Ten'-nas cold.	End ...
Crazy.....	Pil'-ton.	Egg ...
Cool (to)	Mam'-mook cold.	Empty ..
Country.....	Ill'a-he.	Evening ..
Cask.....	Tah'-mo-lich.	English ..
Conquer.....	To'-lo.	Enough ..
Clock	Hy'-as watch.	Embrace ..
Calf.....	Ten'-nas moos' moos.	Elevate ..
	□	Enlarge ..
Daughter (my)	Ni'-kah ten'-nas clooch-man.	
Duck.....	Cul'-la cul'-la.	
Dig (to).....	Mam'-mook cla'-whop.	

ENGLISH.	CHINNOOK JARGON.
Door.....	La porte (Note 25).
Drive (to)	Mam'-mook kish'-kish.
Deer	Mow'-itch.
Dance.....	Dance, or, tance (Note 26).
Dish	O'-scun.
Drink	Pot'-tle lum (Note 27).
Dive in the water.....	Clat'-ta waw ket'-wil-la chuch.
Down the stream	Mi'-my.
Deceive (to)	Mam-mook tal'-la-pos.
Dark	Key'-sep.
Down	Keg'-wil-ly.
Day.....	Sun (Note 28).
Daybreak.....	Ten'-nas sun.
Drink (to)	Mam'-mook tsuch, or, chuck, or, muck'-a-muck chuck.
Different	Haw'-lo-hah'-maw.
Dress (a woman's)	Coat (Note 29).
Deep.....	Klip.
Devil	Le yob (Note 30), or, ma-sach'a ta-man'-on-is.
Desert (to).....	Cap'-swal-la clat'-ta-waw.
Difficult	Hy'-as kul.
Dead.....	Mam'-ma-loose.
Dirty	Pot'-tle Ill'-a-he.
Dog	Kah'-mooks.
Don't know.....	Wake cum'-tux, or, clo-nass'.

III

Eye.....	See-ah'-host.
Ear.....	Quo-lon.
Enemies	Ma-sach'a til'-li-cums.
Elk.....	Moo-luck.
Early.....	Teri'-nas sun.
Everywhere.....	Kon'-a-way kah, or, kah'-kah.
End.....	O'-boot (Note 31).
Egg.....	La sap (Note 32).
Empty.....	Ha'-lo mit-lite.
Evening	Ten'-nas po'-lack-ly.
Englishman	King George man (33).
Enough.....	Co-pet.
Embrace	Ba-ba.
Elevate (to)	Mam'-mook soth'a-ly.
Enlarge (to).....	Mam'-mook hy'-as.

ENGLISH.

	CHINNOOK JARGON.
Extinguish.....	Mam'-mook mam'-a-loose.
Earn (to).....	To-lo.
Eat (to).....	Muck'-a-muck.
Eight.....	Stoat'-kin.
Eighty.....	Stoat'-kin tot'-le-lum.

F

Frenchman.....	Pe-si'-oux.
Face.....	See a'-host.
Flea.....	En'-e-poo.
Fingers.....	Le mah' (Note 34).
feet.....	La pe-a' (Note 35).
Father.....	Paw'-paw (Note 36).
For what.....	Pe'-co-tu.
Falsehood.....	Clah-man'-a-whit.
Far off.....	Si-ah'.
Full.....	Pot'-ul.
Fire.....	Pi'-ah (Note 37).
Food.....	Muck'-a-muck.
Friend.....	Six.
Finished.....	Co-pet.
Fence.....	Cul'-lah.
Fat.....	Hy'-as gleece.
Flowers.....	Close tip'-so.
Forget.....	Co-pet cum'-tux.
Fool.....	Pil-ton.
Flag.....	S'm'-day.
Fox.....	Tal-a'-pos.
Flies.....	Le mooshe (Note 38).
Forenoon.....	E'-lip sit'-cum sun.
File.....	Le lim (Note 39).
Frog.....	Slaw'-wa-ka-ick.
Fool (to deceive).....	Lah'-lah.
Fishhook.....	A-kick'.
Fish.....	Salmon (Note 40).
Fear.....	Quash.
Flour.....	Klim'-min sap'-a-lil.
Fryingpan.....	La poo'-ei (Note 41).
Fathom (six feet).....	Eth'-lon.
Fade (to).....	Chah'-co spo'-ak.
Fasten (to).....	Mam'-mook-kow.
Find.....	Clap.
Fight.....	Puck'-puck sul'-lux.

Field.
Former
Fill (to)
Fork ..
Future
Fog ..
File (to)
Fail ..
Flat ..
Feather
First ..
Four ..
Fourtee
Forty ..
Five ..
Fifteen ..
Fifty ..

Grandma ..
Grandfa ..
Girl ...
Good ..
Go away ..
Go to be ..
Gum ...
God ...
Good sp ..
Great ma ..
Goose ..
Get up ..
Gamble ..
Great ..
Ground ..
Get...
Grass ..
Glass ..
Give...
Gift...
Green ..
Good by ..
Grease ..

ENGLISH.

CHINNOOK JARGON.

Field.....	Close ill'-a-he co'-pa cul'-la.
Formerly.....	An-aw'-cot-ta.
Fill (to).....	Mam'-mook pot'-ul.
Fork.....	La foo-shay' (Note 42).
Future.....	Al'-ka.
Fog.....	Cul'-tus smoke.
File (to).....	Mam'-mook le lim'.
Fail.....	Lee'-pa, or, L-sec'-pa.
Flat.....	Thluck'-ulth.
Feather.....	Tip'-pa, or, Tip'so.
First.....	E'-lip.
Four.....	Lock'-et.
Fourteen.....	Tot'-le-lum lock'-et.
Forty.....	Lock'-et tot-le-lum.
Five.....	Quin'-um.
Fifteen.....	Tot'-le-lum quin'-um.
Fifty.....	Quin'-um tot'-le-lum.

G

Grandmother.....	Chits.
Grandfather.....	Chope.
Girl.....	Ten'-nas Clooch'-man.
Good.....	Close.
Go away.....	Ciat'-ta-waw.
Go to bed.....	Ciat'-ta-waw Moo'-sum.
Gum.....	Musket (Note 43).
God.....	Sah'-hah-le Ty'-ee.
Good spirit.....	Sah'-hah-le Ty'-ee.
Great many.....	Hi-yu'.
Goose.....	Cul'-la cul'-la.
Get up.....	Mit'-whit.
Gamble.....	Ithel-coom.
Great.....	Hy-ass'.
Ground.....	Ill'-a-he.
Get.....	Isk'-um.
Grass.....	Tip'-so.
Glass.....	She-lock'-um.
Give.....	Pot'-latch.
Gift.....	Cul'-tus pot'-latch.
Green.....	P-chee'.
Good bye.....	Klah-hoy'-yum.
Grease.....	Gleece.

ENGLISH.

	CHINNOOK JARGON.
Grease (to)	Mam'-mook gleece.
Gum (pine)	La goom (Note 44).

II

Head.....	La tate (Note 45).
Husband.....	Man (Note 46).
He.....	Yock'-ka.
Hair.....	Yock'-so.
Help.....	E'-lon.
Hoe	La pe-osh' (Note 47).
Here.....	Yock'-waw.
How many.....	Con'-ze-ah hi-yu'.
House.....	House (Note 48).
Horse	Cu'-i-tun.
Hear (to).....	Cum'-tux co'-pa quo'-lon.
Hog.....	Cosh-aw' (Note 49).
Heart.....	Tum'-tum.
Hurt (to)	Mam'-mook sick.
Hungry.....	O'-lo.
Hat.....	See-ah'-pult.
Handsome	Hy'-ass close.
Her.....	Yock'-ka.
Hole	Cla'-whop.
His	Yock'-ka.
Heavy	Till.
High.....	Utle-i-cut.
Half	Sit'-cum.
Halloo!	Nah!
Hail.....	Knull snass.
Hammer.....	La mar-too' (Note 50).
Hard	Koll.
Hide (to)	Ip-soot.
Hide (of animals).....	Skin (Note 51).
Hankkerchief	Han'-ker-chum (Note 52).
Hold (to)	Isk'-um.
Hand.....	Le mah (Note 53).
Hold fast.....	Quah'-tle isk'-um.
Hen.....	La pool (Note 54).
How large.....	Con'-cha hy'-as.
Hurry.....	Hy'-ack.
Hit (to)....	Quah'-tle.
Hunt (to).....	Cla'-ta-waw kah'-kah nan'-age ic'-ta.

Harde
Hell..
Hay..
Hook ..
He wh
Hindm

I or me
It...
If...
Indian ..
Iron...
In or in
Island.
Ice ...

Joke (to
Jump ..
Joy ...

Kill (to)
Know (..
Kettle ..
Key...
Knife ..
Kick ..
Kiss ..
Kanaka

Land ..
Light (..
Light (i ..
Little ..
Long ag
Long ..

ENGLISH.

CHINNOOK JARGON.

Harden (to).....	Mam'-mook kull.
Hell.....	Ket'-wil-la pire.
Hay.....	Tip'-so.
Hook	Hook.
He who.....	O'-cook clax'-ta.
Hindmost.....	Kimp'-ta.

I

I or me.....	Ni'-kah.
It.....	O'-cook.
If.....	Spose.
Indian	Si'-wash.
Iron.....	Chink'-a-min.
In or into.....	Co'-pah.
Island.....	Ten'-nas ill'-a-he.
Ice.....	Kull chuck.

J

Joke (to).....	Mam'-mook lah'-lah.
Jump	Soap'-any.
Joy	U'-a-tle.

K

Kill (to)	Mam'-mook mam'-a-loose.
Know (to).....	Cum'-tux.
Kettle	Kettle (Note 55).
Key.....	La kley (Note 56).
Knife.....	O'-pa-cha.
Kick.....	Chuck'-i-in.
Kiss	Ba-ba.
Kanaka.....	Wy'-ee.

L

Land.....	Ill'-a-he.
Light (not heavy).....	Wake till.
Light (not dark).....	Sun, or twa.
Little.....	Ten'-nas.
Long ago.....	En-cot'-ta.
Long.....	U'-tle-cut.

an'age ic'-ta.

ENGLISH.	CHINNOOK JARGON.
Leg.....	Te-yah'-wit.
Land otter.....	E-nah'-mooks.
Lad.....	Ten'-nas man.
Look.....	Nan'-age.
Lie (untruth).....	Cla-man-a-wit.
Lie (to lie down).....	Moo'-sum.
Leaves.....	Tip'-so.
Laugh.....	He'-he.
Lazy.....	Cul'-tus.
Live (to).....	Mit'-lite.
Listen.....	Ne'-whah.
Like (similar).....	Kah'-quah.
Lower (to).....	Mam'-mook keg'-wil-la.
Leave (to).....	Marsh (Note 57).
Love.....	Tick'-ey.
Lame.....	Cluck-te-ya'-wit.
Last (hindmost).....	Kimp'-ta.
Lightning.....	Sah'-hah-le pire.
Lift (to).....	Mam'-mook sah'-hah-le.
Large.....	Hy'-as.
Lean (to).....	Lah.
Looking-glass.....	She-lock'-um.
Lately.....	Ten'-nas en-cot'-ta.
Lost.....	Marsh.
Long while.....	La'-ly.

TM

Mouth.....	La bush (Note 58).
Mother.....	Mam'-ma (Note 59).
Mine.....	Ni'-kah.
Men.....	Til'-li-cums.
Moon.....	Moon (Note 60).
Muskrat.....	Cul'-tus e'-nah.
Many.....	Hi-yu'.
Make (to).....	Mam'-mook.
Mat.....	Klis'-quis.
Mosquito.....	Mal-a-quia.
Moccasins.....	Skin shoes (Note 61).
Meat.....	Ith-wool-ly.
Mountain.....	Hy'-as il'-a-he.
Milk.....	Tee-toosh'.
Morning.....	Ten'-nas sun.

Mo
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Muc
Mis
Mac
Min
Mar
Mol
Mid
Mill
Men
Man
Mon
May

No.
Nose
Nigh
Noth
None
Neck
Now
Need
Nob
Nails
Neve
Nut.
Not
Near
Nine
Nine
Nine
Old n
Old w
Open
On...
Over
Over

ENGLISH.	CHINNOOK JARGON.
Mouse	Ten'-nas cole'-cole.
Middle	Cot'-sick.
Mud	Cle-min' ill'-a-he.
Miss (to)	Chee'-pe.
Mad	Sul'-lux.
Mind	Tum'-tum.
Mark	Tsum.
Molasses	Lan-lase'.
Middy	Sit'-cum sun.
Midnight	Sit'-cum po'-lack-ly.
Mill	Moo-lah' (Note 62).
Mend (to)	Mam'-mook ca-pu'-at.
Man	Man (Note 63).
Month	Ict moon (Note 64).
Maybe	Clo-nass'.

N

No	Wake.
Nose	Nose (Note 65).
Night	Po'-lack-ly.
Nothing	Wake icta'.
None	Ha'-lo.
Neck	Le-coo' (Note 66).
Now	Ul'-tah.
Needle	Ca-pu'-ut.
Nobody	Wake clax'-tah.
Nails (iron)	La clue' (Note 67).
Never	Wake con'-cha.
Nut	Tuck'-wul-lah.
Not yet	Wake al'-ta.
Near	Wake si'-ah.
Nine	Quoits.
Nineteen	Tot'-le-lum quoits.
Ninety	Quoits tot'-le-lum.

O

Old man	Ole' man (Note 68).
Old woman	Lam'-ya.
Open (to)	Hi-luck.
On	Co'-pa.
Over (above)	Sah'-hah-le.
Over (other side)	En'-a-ti.

ENGLISH.

CHINNOOK JARGON.

Oats.....	La wain (Note 69).
Out of doors.....	Klah'-haw-ny.
Obtain.....	Isk'-um.
Other.....	Ha'-lo a-mah'.
Overcoat.....	Cah-po' (Note 70).
One.....	Ict.
Oar.....	Le lam (Note 71).
Only.....	Co'-pet o'-cook.
One hundred.....	Ict tock'-a-moo'-nuck.
One thousand.....	Tot'-le-lum tock'-a-moo'-nuck.

P

Potato.....	Wap'-a-too.
Present (gift).....	Cul'-tus pot'-latch.
Powder (gun).....	Po'-lal-ly.
Perhaps.....	Clo-nass'.
Pants.....	Se-cah'-lux.
Plate.....	La see-et' (Note 72).
Pipe.....	La peep' (Note 73).
Paddle.....	Is'-sick.
Pin.....	Qua'-qua-uts.
Peas.....	La poo-aw' (Note 74).
Porpoise.....	Qui-cee-o.
Priest.....	La prate (Note 75).
Path.....	O'e-hut.
Pleased.....	Qu-a-tle.
Paint (to).....	Mit-lite point.
Pour (to).....	Whah.

R

Red.....	Pill.
Relation, or kindred.....	Til'-a-cum.
Rise.....	Mit'-whit.
River.....	Hig'-ass huck.
Rain.....	Snass.
Run.....	Coo-ree' (Note 76).
Rope.....	Lope (Note 77).
Round.....	Lu'-lu.
Rum.....	Lum (Note 78).
Rattle.....	She-aw.
Rooster.....	La cock (Note 79).

Rib
Rat
Rot
Ret
Roa
Rela
Run
Rud
Row

Stril
Shoo
Spea
See (
Soon
Stear
Sour
Stand
Snak
Snow
Sorry
Sumr
Sing
Swim
Silver
Shut
Spear
Squir
Saddl
Saw (
Shove
Slave
Short
Steal.
Sweet
Salmo
Sleep
She..
Sister
Sneak
Sit do

ENGLISH.	CHINNOOK JARGON.
Ribbon.....	.La loo-pee.
Rat .....	.Hole-hole.
Rotten .....	.Poo-ry.
Return .....	.Chah'-eo kil'-a-pie.
Road .....	.Oo'-e-hut.
Relate .....	.Ye'-em.
Run away .....	.Cap'-swal-la clat'-a-waw.
Rudder	O'-puts.
Row (to).....	.Mam'-mook le lam'.

S

Strike (to) .....	.Cock'-shet.
Shoot (to).....	.Poo.
Speak (to) .....	.Waw'-waw.
See (to).....	.Nan'-age.
Soon .....	.Wake le-ly.
Steamboat .....	.Pia ship (Note 80).
Sour .....	.Quaits.
Stand .....	.Mit'-whit.
Snake	O'-luck.
Snow .....	.Tie'-cope snass (Note 81).
Sorry .....	.Sick tnm'-tum.
Summer .....	.Warm ill'-a-he.
Sing .....	.Shor-tay' (Note 82).
Swim .....	.Shet'-sum.
Silver .....	.Tic'-cope chink'-a-min.
Shut .....	.Ict poo'-ee.
Spear .....	.Cock'-shet stick.
Squirrel .....	.Quis'-quis.
Saddle .....	.La sel (Note 83).
Saw (instrument) .....	.La see.
Shovel .....	.La pell (Note 84).
Slave	E-li'-ta.
Short .....	.U-che-cut.
Steal .....	.Cap'-swal-la.
Sweet	Tsee.
Salmon .....	.Salmon (Note 85).
Sleep .....	.Moo'-sum.
She .....	.Yock'-kah.
Sister .....	.Atts.
Sneak .....	.Tal-a-pos.
Sit down	Mit'-lite.

ENGLISH.	CHINNOOK JARGON.
Soft.....	Clah'-men.
Shot pouch.....	Cal-li-ton la sack (Note 86).
Strawberries.....	Aw'-mo-tah.
Sheep.....	La mut-to' (Note 87).
Stirrup.....	Sit'-lee.
Spurs.....	Le sib-ro' (Note 88).
Skunk.....	Pin'-pin, or, scu-boo'.
Silk.....	La swag (Note 89).
Spill.....	Wah.
Slow.....	Klah'-wah.
Stars.....	Chil'-chil.
Sandwich Islander.....	Wy'-ee.
Spotted.....	La kye (Note 90).
Store.....	Ma-cook' house.
Snare.....	La pe-age' (Note 91).
Sharp.....	Yeah-kis'-ick.
Smell.....	Hum.
Split.....	Klah'-klah.
Soften.....	Cle-men.
Stag.....	Man mow'-itch.
Seek.....	Nan'-age.
Scissors.....	La cis-zo (Note 92).
Sew.....	Mam'-mook ca-pu-ut.
Shake.....	Hul'-hul.
Subdue.....	Quawn.
Scare.....	Quaw'-so.
Sink.....	Clip.
Send (to).....	Clat-ta-waw.
Strong.....	Skook'-um.
Seal (sea animal).....	Olk'-hi-yu'.
Sea.....	Hy'-ass salt chuck
Show (to).....	Nan'-age.
Since.....	Ats'-wah.
Sometimes.....	Ict'-ict.
Sunset.....	Klip sun.
Sell.....	Mah-cook'.
Six.....	Tah'-hum.
Sixteen.....	Tot'-le-lum tah'-hum.
Sixty.....	Tah'-hum tot'-le-lum.
Seven.....	Sin'-a-mox.
Seventeen.....	Tot'-le-lum sin'-a- mox.
Seventy.....	Sin'-a-mox tot'-le-lum.

Up...
Unde...

ENGLISH.

CHINNOOK JARGON.

T

Teeth.....	Le tay.
That.....	O-cook.
Turn over.....	Kil-a-pie.
To-morrow.....	To-mah-lah (Note 93).
To-day.....	O-cook-sun.
They or them.....	Klas-kah.
Take.....	Isk'-um.
Tobacco.....	Ki-nolth.
Trade.....	Hoa-hoa.
Tear.....	Mam'-mook klah'.
Trouble.....	Mam'-mook till.
Tree.....	Mit'-whit stick.
Throw.....	Marsh.
Tattle (to).....	Ya'yim.
Tongue.....	La lunk' (Note 94).
Thank you.....	Mer-see' (Note 95).
Tie.....	Cow.
Tub.....	Ta-mo-liteh.
Tame.....	Quawn.
Tail.....	O'-pock.
Table.....	La tum' (Note 96).
Twine.....	Ten'-nas lope.
Thread.....	Cla-pite.
Thirsty.....	O-lo chuck.
Twilight.....	Twah.
Tired.....	Till.
Twice.....	Moxt.
There.....	Yah'-wah.
Take care!.....	Close nan-age
Tremble.....	Hul'-hul.
Towards shore.....	Mart-thol'-ny.
Towards the middle of the river.....	Mart-lin'-ny.
Two.....	Moxt.
Three.....	Clone.
Ten.....	Tot'-le-lum.
Twenty.....	Moxt tot'-le-lum.
Thirty.....	Clone tot'-le-lum.

U

Up.....	Sah'-hah-le.
Under.....	Ket'-wil-ly.

ENGLISH.

CHINNOOK JARGON.

Useless.....	Cul-tus.
Uncle.....	Taut.
Us.....	Ne-si'-kah.
Untie	Klock.
Understand.....	Cum-tux.

VV

Very small.....	Hy'-ass ten'-nas.
Very.....	Hy'-ass.
Vancouver (fort).....	Kits-oat-quaa.
Vomit.....	Hoh'-hoh.

VVV

Wide.....	Thluck'-ulth.
Winter.....	Cold ill'-a-he.
Window.....	She-lock'-um.
Wolf.....	Le-lo' (Note 97).
Who.....	Clax'-tah.
When.....	Con'-ze-ah.
Wife.....	Clooch'-man.
What.....	Ict'-tah.
Where.....	Kah.
What for.....	Kah'-tah.
White.....	Tic'-cope.
What color.....	Kah'-tah tsum.
With.....	Co'-pa.
Wheels.....	Chick'-chick.
We.....	Ne-si'-kah.
Whale.....	Qua'-nice.
Wild.....	Le mo'-ro (Note 98).
Win.....	To-lo.
Want (to).....	Tick'-ey.
Well then.....	Ab'-ba.
Water.....	Chuck.
Within.....	Co'-pa.
Write (to).....	Mam'-mook tsum.
Work	Mam'-mook.
Watch (to).....	Nan'-age.
Whip.....	La-whit.
Week.....	Ict Sunday.

ENGLISH.

CHINNOOK JARGON.

Y

You.....	Mi'-kah.
Yours.....	Me-si'-kah.
Yellow.....	Cow-wow-wock.
Yes.....	Nah'-wit-kah.
Yesterday.....	Tal'-ky.
Year	Ict' cold.

N U M E R A L S.

One.....	Ict.
Two	Moxt.
Three	Clone.
Four.....	Lock'-et.
Five.....	Quim'-um.
Six.....	Tah'-hum.
Seven.....	Sin'-a-mox.
Eight.....	Stoat'-kin.
Nine.....	Quoits.
Ten.....	Tot'-le-lum.
Twenty.....	Moxt tot'-le-lum.
Thirty.....	Clone tot'-le-lum.
One hundred.....	Ict tock'-a-moo'-nuck.
One thousand.....	Tot'-le-lum tock'-a-moo'-nuck.

&c., &c.

SHORT DIALOGUES

IN

CHINNOOK JARGON.

ENGLISH.	CHINNOOK JARGON.
Good morning,	
Good evening,	{ friend
Good day,	Kla-how-iam six.
Come here.....	Chah'-co yock'-wah.
How are you?.....	Kah'-ta mi'-kah?
Are you sick?.....	Sick nah?* mi'-kah?
A little, a little fever	Ten'-as cole'-sick.
Are you hungry?.....	Nah? o'-lo mi'-kah?
Are you thirsty?.....	Nah? o'-lo chuck mi'-kah?
Will you take something to eat?....	Mi'-kah nah? tick'-ey-nuck'-a-muck?
Will you work for me?.....	{ Mi'-kah nah? tick'-ey-mam-mook ten'-nas ick'-ta?
At what?.....	Ick'-tah?
Cut some wood	Mam'-mook stick.
Certainly.....	Con'-wit-kah.
What will you take to cut all that	{ Con'-ze-ah tol'-jah mi'-kah tick'-ey spose mam'-mook con'-a-way o'- pile?..... cook stick?
One dollar.....	Ict tol'-lah.
That is too much, I will give you	{ Hy'-as o'-cook, ni'-kah pot'-latch sit'- half a dollar
No; give me three quarters.....	cum tol'-lah.
Very well, commence.....	Wake six; pot'-latch clone quah'-tah.
Where is the axe?.....	Close cock'-wa, mam'-mook al'-tah.
Here it is.....	Kah' la hash?
Cut it small for the stove.....	{ Mam'-mook ten'-nas stick spose chink'-a-min pi'-ah.
Give me a saw.....	Pot'-latch la see.
I have not got one; use the axe....	Ha'-lo la see; isk'-um la hash.

* Nah? is always used in making an interrogation, and may be placed either before or after the first word.

ENGLISH.

CHINNOOK JARGON.

Have you done?	Mi'-kah nah ? co'-pet mam'-mook ?
Yes	Nah'-wit-kah.
Bring it in	Mam'-mook, chah'-co stick-co'-pa house.
Where shall I put it?	Kah ni'-kah marsh o'-cook stick ?
There.	Yah'-wah.
Here is something to eat	Yock'-wah mit'-lite mi'-kah muck'-a- muck.
Here is some meat	Yock'-wah mit'-lite moos'-moos muck'- a-muck.
Here is some bread	Yock'-wah mit'-lite sap'-i-lel muck'-a- muck.
Bring me some water	Clat'-a-waw isk'-um chuck.
Where will I get it?	Kah' ni'-kah isk'-um ?
In the river	Co'-pa chuck yah'-wah.
Make a fire	Mam'-mook pi'-ah.
Boil the water	Mam'-mook lip'-lip chuck.
Cook the meat	Mam'-mook pi'-ah o'-cook moos'-moos.
Wash the dishes	Wash o'-cook la plah'.
In what?	Co'-pa kah?
In that vessel	Co'-pa o'-cook la plah.
Come here, friend	Chah'-co yock'-wah six.
What do you want?	lck'tah mi'-kah tick'-ey ?
Where do you live?	Kah' mi'-kah house ?
Where do you come from?	Kah' mi'-kah chah'-co ?
Where are you going?	Kah' mi'-kah clat'-tah-waw ?
Do you understand English?	Mi'-kah cum'-tux Boston waw'-waw ?
Are you a Nez Perce?	Nez Perce nah mi'-kah ?

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

NOTE 1 : "Cole'-sick."—This is a corruption of the English words "cold sick" or "cold sickness."

NOTE 2: "Pe."—This word is used by the French Canadians for "and."

NOTE 3 : "Le mah."—This is a corruption of the French words "le main," or "the hand."

NOTE 4 : "Stick col'-li-ton," or "the wooden bullet."

NOTE 5 : "Boston."—This name, which they give to all Americans, originated as follows: The crew of the first American vessel that visited the shores of Puget's sound, being repeatedly asked by the Indians where they came from; they invariably answered "Boston," that being the port they sailed from; and the Indians supposing that all the white men who afterwards visited them were from Boston also, called them all "Bostons," and in the course of time the name became universal among all the Indians of the northwest coast.

NOTE 6 : "Mam'-mook he'-he," or "to make laugh."

NOTE 7 : "La breed"—is a corruption of the French words "la bride," or "the bridle."

NOTE 8 : "Stick shoes"—meaning that they are stiff and hard compared to moccasins, and that they reach up high on the leg.

NOTE 9 : "Lip-lip."—This word is derived from the action of the teakettle in giving vent to the steam when boiling.

NOTE 10 : "La plash"—is a corruption of the French words "la planche," or "the plank."

NOTE 11 : "Ting'-ting"—is derived from the sound of the bell.

NOTE 12 : "Ploom" or "Broom"—is English.

NOTE 13 : "Te-toosh' gleece"—is "milk grease."

NOTE 14 : "La bot-tee"—is a corruption of the French words "la bouteille," or "the bottle."

NOTE 15 : "Puss"—is English.

NOTE 16 : "La chan-del"—is a corruption of the French words "la chandelle," or "the candle."

NOTE 17 : "La chaise."—Pure French, "the chair."

NOTE 18 : "La shum'-a-na"—is a corruption of the French words "la cheminee," or "the chimney."

NOTE 19 : "Capeau"—pure French, "coat."

NOTE 20 : "Cly"—is a corruption of the English word "cry."

NOTE 21 : "Cole"—is a corruption of "cold."

NOTE 22 : "La car-rot"—is a corruption of the French words "la carotte," or "the carrot."

NOTE 23 : "Cabbage"—is pure English.

NOTE 24 : "Coffee"—is pure English.

NOTE 25 : "La porte"—is pure French, "the door."

NOTE 26 : "Dance"—is English.

NOTE 27 : "Pottle lum"—is derived from "bottle of rum," which article was of old traded to them in exchange for their furs and salmon, and on which they would get gloriously drunk—hence their name for drunkenness.

NOTE 28 : "Sun"—is English.

NOTE 29 : "Coat"—is old English, it being common in the "good old times" to speak of a "woman's coats," instead of her dress.

NOTE 30 : "Le yob"—is a corruption of the French words "le diable" or "the devil."

NOTE 31 : "O-boot"—is a corruption of the French words "au bout" or "at the end."

NOTE 32 : "La sap"—is a corruption of the French words "les œufs," or "the eggs."

NOTE 33 : "King George-man."—The Hudson's Bay Company, and also the "free" English traders, called themselves by this name to enable the Indians to distinguish them from the American traders, who were called "Bostons."

NOTE 34 : "Le mah"—is a corruption of the French words "le main," or "the hand."

NOTE 35 : "La pe-a"—is a corruption of the French words "la pie," or "the foot."

NOTE 36 : "Paw'-paw"—is a corruption of the English "papa."

NOTE 37 : "Pi'-ah"—is a corruption of "fire."

NOTE 38 : "Le mooshi"—is a corruption of the French words "le mouche," or "the fly."

NOTE 39 : "Le lim"—is a corruption of the French words "le lime," or "the file."

NOTE 40 : "Salmon"—is English.

NOTE 41 : La poo-el"—is a corruption of the French words "la poile," or "the frying-pan."

NOTE 42 : "La foo-shay"—is a corruption of the French words "la fourchette," or "the fork."

NOTE 43 : "Musket"—is English.

NOTE 44 : "La goom"—is a corruption of the French words "la gomme," or "the gum."

NOTE 45 : "La tate"—is a corruption of the French words "la tête," or "the head."

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NOTE 46: "Man"—is English.

NOTE 47: "La pe-osh"—is a corruption of the French words "la pioche," or "the mattock."

NOTE 48: "House"—is English.

NOTE 49: "Cosh-aw"—is a corruption of the French word "cochon," or "hog."

NOTE 50: "Le mar-too"—is a corruption of the French words "le marteau" or "the hammer."

NOTE 51: "Skin"—is English.

NOTE 52: "Han'-ker-chum"—is a corruption of "hand-kerchief."

NOTE 53: "Le mah."—See Note 34.

NOTE 54: "La pool"—is a corruption of the French words, "la poule" or "the hen."

NOTE 55: "Kettle"—is English.

NOTE 56: "La kley"—is a corruption of the French words, "La cle" or "the key."

NOTE 57: "Marsh"—is a corruption of the French word, "marche" or "go."

NOTE 58: "La bush"—is a corruption of the French words "la bouche" or "the mouth."

NOTE 59: "Mam-ma"—is English.

NOTE 60: "Moon"—is English.

NOTE 61: "Skin-shoes"—is English.

NOTE 62: "Moo'-lah'"—is a corruption of the French word "moulin" or "mill."

NOTE 63: "Man"—is English.

NOTE 64: "Ict moon."—This is a mixture of English and Chinook, "Ict" being "one" in the latter.

NOTE 65: "Nose"—is English.

NOTE 66: "Lee coo"—is a corruption of the French words "le con" or "the neck."

NOTE 67: "La clue—is a corruption of the French words "la clou" or "the nails."

NOTE 68: "Ole Man"—is a corruption of the English words.

NOTE 69: "La wain"—is a corruption of the French words "l'avoine" or "the oats."

NOTE 70: "Cah-po'"—is a corruption of the French word "capeau" or "coat."

NOTE 71: "Le lam"—is a corruption of the French words, "le lame" or "blade."

NOTE 72: "La see-et"—is a corruption of the French words "l'assiette" or "the plate."

NOTE 73: "La peep"—is a corruption of the French words, "la pipe" or "the pipe."

NOTE 74: "La poo-aw"—is a corruption of the French words "la pois," or "the peas."

NOTE 75: "la prate"—is a corruption of the French words "la prêtre," or "the priest."

NOTE 76: "Coo-ree"—is a corruption of the French words "courir," or "to run."

NOTE 77: "Lope"—is a corruption of "rope."

NOTE 78: "Lum"—is a corruption of "rum."

NOTE 79: "La cock"—is a corruption of the French words "le coq," or "the cock."

NOTE 80: "Pia ship"—is a corruption of "fire-ship."

NOTE 81: "Tie'-cope snass"—is "white rain."

NOTE 82: "Shor tay"—is a corruption of the French words "chanter," "to sing."

NOTE 83: "La sel"—is a corruption of the French words "la selle," "the saddle."

French words
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NOTE 84 : "La pell"—is a corruption of the French words "la pelle," "the school."

NOTE 85 : "Salmon"—is English.

NOTE 86 : "Cal-li ton la sack"—is a mixture of French and Chinook, "la sack" being French for "bag," or "pouch."

NOTE 87 : "La mut-to"—is a corruption of the French words "la mouton," "the sheep."

NOTE 88 : "Le sib-ro"—is a corruption of the French words "les eperon," or "the spurs."

NOTE 89 : "La swag"—is a corruption of the French words "la soie," or "the silk."

NOTE 90 : "La kye."—This word is in use among the French mountaineers, who apply it to all spotted animals.

NOTE 91 : "La pe-age"—is a corruption of the French words "la piege," or "the snare."

NOTE 92 : "La cis-zo"—is a corruption of the French words "la ciseaux," or "the scissors."

NOTE 93 : "To mah lah"—is a corruption of "to-morrow."

NOTE 94 : "La lunk"—is a corruption of the French words "la langue," or "the tongue."

NOTE 95 : "Mer see"—is a corruption of the French word "mercie" or "thank you."

NOTE 96 : "La tum"—is a corruption of the French word "la table" or "the table."

NOTE 97 : "Le lo"—is a corruption of the French word "le loup" or "the wolf."

NOTE 98 : "Le mo-ro."—This word is used by the French mountaineers to express any domestic animal that is wild and shy, or almost untameable.



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Mr URBAN,
Send you the memoirs of the exploits of
SCARROYADA, a famous Indian warrior,

Gent. Mag. Sept. 1756.

written by himself in Indian characters, of
which Fig. 2, is a very exact copy. (See the
Plate.)

The two lines of single strokes at A denote
the number of engagements he had been in.

The croſs ſtores at B, linked together by
a crooked undulating line, with a ſhort dash
over each croſs, represent the number of In-
dian warriors he had killed with his own hands.

The croſs ſtores at C, linked together in
like manner, with the addition of a head to
each, shew the number of warriors he had
taken prisoners with his own hands. All
these he drew with red ink, or blood.

D, is the repreſentation of the bow and ar-
row, which he had cut on each cheek.

E, is the repreſentation of his tomobock,
which he wore at his breast. Both these
were exprefſed in black ink, but the ſpots
dotted from a were red, as dipt in blood.

The above account is, to the best of my
memory, what he told me when I received
the original from him.

Yours, &c.

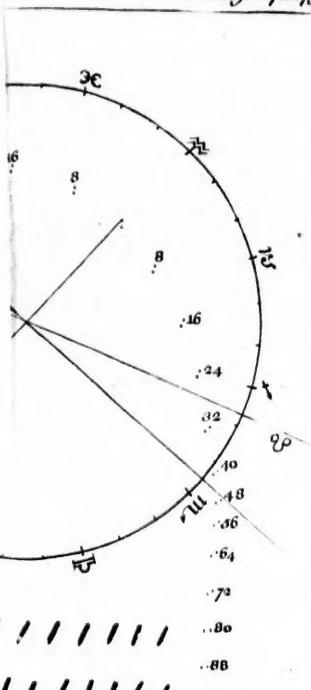


Fig. 2.

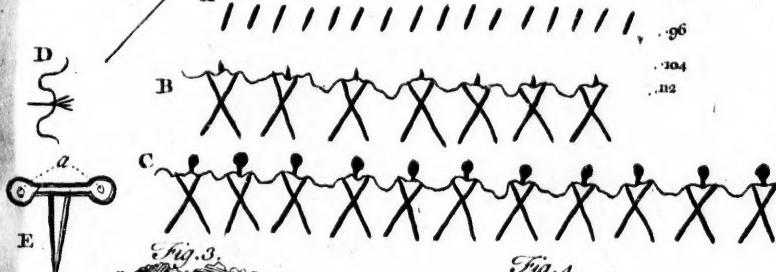


Fig. 3.

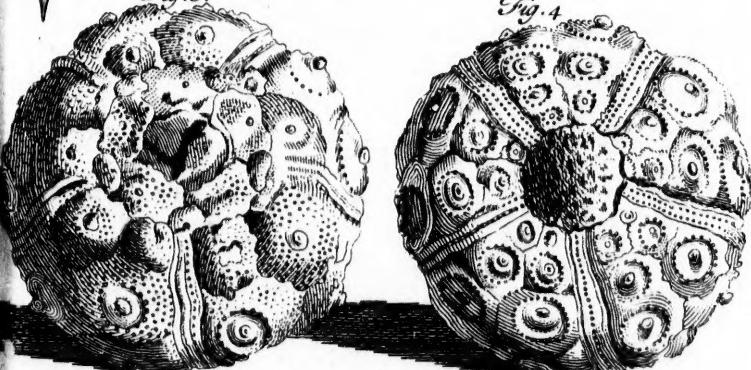


Fig. 4.

19	29,72	50	N	Ditto
20	26,75	61	N E	Ditto
21	29,65	50	N E	Ditto
22	29,5	57	E	Ditto

Course of the Comet. *413

one edge of a parallel ruler through that point, and also through the point of the earth's place in its orbit at that time, and the other edge passing thro' the sun, will cut the earth's orbit at the comet's geocentric place.

The tangent of the inclination, taking the perpendicular from the comet's place to the line of the nodes as radius, is the tangent of its apparent latitude, making the curtate distance of the comet from the earth, the radius.

For expedition thus: draw two lines, making an angle of 17d. 56m. equal to the inclination. On one of them set off the perpendicular from the comet's projected place, and raise a perpendicular to the other; or, which is the same, from the comet's real place in the parabola,



N Ditto
V E Ditto
N E Ditto
E Ditto

Grant Mag. Sept. 1750.

of the Comet. *413

of a parallel ruler through
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time; and the other edge passing thro'
will cut the earth's orbit at
the point of the comet's geocentric place.

Tangent of the inclination, take
a perpendicular from the co-
mets place to the line of the nodes as
is the tangent of its apparent
place, making the curtate distance of
the comet from the earth, the radius.
Expedition thus: draw two lines,
make an angle of $17d. 56m.$ equal to
the inclination. On one of them set off
a perpendicular from the comet's pro-
jected place, and raise a perpendicular to
the other; or, which is the same, from
the comet's real place in the parabola,

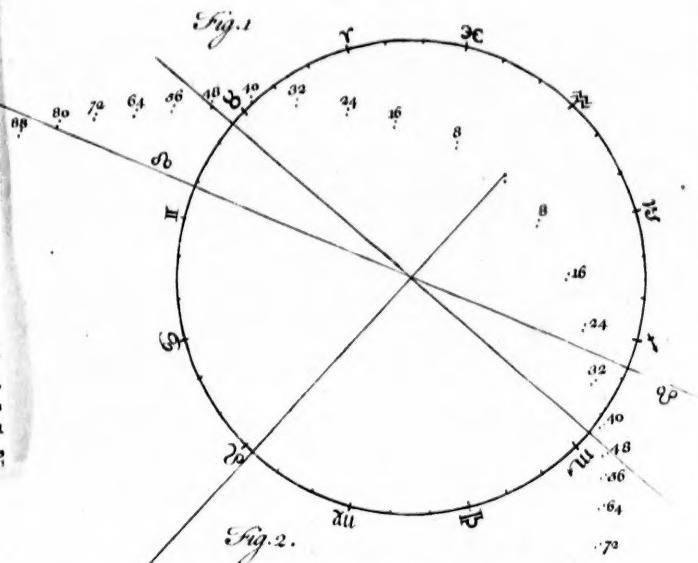


Fig. 2.

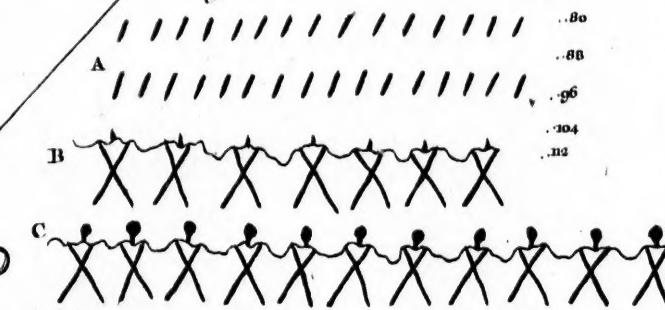


Fig. 3.

